

and, indeed, Congress had declined to enact an antidiscrimination law proposed by President Truman.

In 1964, President Johnson issued an Executive order prohibiting Federal contractors from discriminating on the basis of age. At the time, Federal law permitted such age discrimination. The Civil Rights Act of 1964 merely directed the President to study the issue.

In 1969, the Nixon administration expanded the antidiscrimination Executive order to encompass a requirement that all Federal contractors adopt affirmative action programs. This Executive order was upheld by the United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit.

In 1978, President Carter issued an Executive order requiring all federal contractors to comply with certain guidelines limiting the amount of wage increases. The D.C. Circuit Court upheld President Carter's Executive order.

Finally, in 1992 President Bush issued an Executive order requiring unionized Federal contractors to notify their unionized employees of their right to refuse to pay union dues. The National Labor Relations Act contains no such requirement and legislation proposing this in the 101st Congress was not passed.

The economical and efficient administration and completion of Federal Government contracts requires a stable and productive labor-management environment. Strikes involving permanent replacements last seven times longer than strikes that do not involve permanent replacements.

Mr. President, my personal interest in this amendment is its impact on the most vulnerable and fastest growing segment of our work force—American women.

Over the last decade, women have assumed ever greater economic and family caretaking responsibilities. Everyone in this country should be unsettled by the fact that women and children are most likely to fall deeper into poverty and homelessness. One of three families headed by a woman lives to or below the poverty line: Nearly 70 percent of all working women earned less than \$20,000 a year, and 40 percent earned less than \$10,000 annually. These workers need the ability to raise their standard of living in order to break the cycle of poverty and welfare dependence which many of them endure.

These women understand that they cannot bargain effectively unless they are assured that they do not risk losing their jobs permanently. They understand the serious implications of a strike. They understand, as I do, the fear of being one paycheck away from economic disaster.

Most of us have home mortgages, car payments, educational and medical needs for ourselves and our families. America's workers know striking is the option of last resort. This action is never taken lightly.

I urge my colleagues to maintain the delicate balance of collective bargaining. This Executive order shows that this great society values the individual, that it cares about women, and it recognizes those that built this Nation. Let us defeat this amendment and prove to America that Government does respect the needs of ordinary working people.

I thank the President. I yield the floor.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE MAJORITY LEADER

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair, on behalf of the majority leader, pursuant to Senate Resolution 105, adopted April 13, 1989, as amended by Senate Resolution 280, adopted October 8, 1994, announces the appointment of the following Senators as members of the Senate Arms Control Observer Group: The Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. CHAFEE], the Senator from Virginia [Mr. WARNER], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. COCHRAN], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. NICKLES], the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. SMITH], the Senator from Maine [Ms. SNOWE], and the Senator from Arizona [Mr. KYL].

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. GREGG. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. GREGG. Mr. President, I send a motion to invoke cloture to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the motion.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We the undersigned Senators in accordance with the provisions of Rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the Kassebaum amendment No. 331 to the committee amendment to H.R. 889, the supplemental appropriations bill.

Trent Lott, Pete V. Domenici, Bob Packwood, Mark Hatfield, Bob Smith, Slade Gorton, Connie Mack, Judd Gregg, Bob Dole, Thad Cochran, Ted Stevens, Frank H. Murkowski, Don Nickles, John McCain, Phil Gramm, Nancy Landon Kassebaum.

MORNING BUSINESS

THE BALANCED BUDGET AMENDMENT—AN ISSUE OF PRINCIPLE

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, during the past several weeks I have been contacted on the subject of the constitutional amendment to balance the budget by nearly 10,000 Americans—most,

but not all of them, North Dakotans. I know people felt strongly on all sides of this issue. I respect these different viewpoints, and I appreciate the opportunity to give my colleagues some information and background about why I voted as I did.

And I want to start by saying simply this: I have an unwavering commitment to balancing this Nation's budget, and that commitment is a long-standing one—dating back to the first vote I cast in favor of a constitutional amendment a dozen years ago, in 1982.

That was during my first term in Congress. Since that time I have voted for balanced budget amendments again and again. I voted "yes" in 1990 and in 1992, after the huge deficits created during the 1980's and early 1990's caused the Federal debt to explode to \$4 trillion.

Last year I voted for it yet again. But I cast that vote with the firm assurance from the leading proponents of the amendment that Social Security trust funds would not be used to balance the budget.

This year in the Senate we cast two votes on constitutional amendments. I voted for the earlier of the two, Senator FEINSTEIN's substitute constitutional amendment to balance the budget. It was identical in every respect to the main constitutional amendment proposal offered by Senators HATCH and SIMON except for one important difference. It included a provision prohibiting use of the Social Security trust fund to balance the Federal budget. That proposal failed.

During the 2 days following that vote, I was involved in negotiations to try to get the sponsors of the Hatch-Simon amendment to modify their proposal so it would not result in raiding Social Security trust funds to balance the budget. Our negotiations were ultimately unsuccessful, and I therefore cast a "no" vote on that amendment.

The issue for me is one of principle—not politics. I felt it was important to stand up and fight for that principle, and that is what I did. I know the popular thing to do would have been to vote for this constitutional amendment. But if we are going to change the Constitution then we need to do that the right way. And in my mind, protecting the Social Security trust fund is the right way.

We collect Social Security taxes to fund the Social Security system with a dedicated tax out of the paychecks of workers. It is supposed to go into a trust fund. Those who would use that trust fund to balance the Federal budget, in my judgment, are involved in dishonest budgeting. And yet, that's exactly what the constitutional amendment would have done.

I know proponents protested publicly they had no intention of doing that, but in our private negotiations they admitted they could not balance the budget without Social Security trust funds. In fact, in private they said they wanted to use those funds for the next

13 years and would stop after that point. That is not honest budgeting.

I know the Federal deficit is a crippling problem for this country. So I still hope we will be able to reach an agreement on the Social Security issue, and if we do I will vote for a constitutional amendment to balance the budget at some point in the coming months.

But we should understand that changing the Constitution does not change the budget deficit. That has to be done and it can be done during the regular budget and appropriations process. And I pledge to work as hard as I can—to fight in every way I can—to reduce this deficit.

This week I proposed a budget process that would require a balanced budget by the year 2000 without raiding the Social Security trust fund. I intend to work hard to cut spending to accomplish that.

I want this country to have a balanced budget and I will work hard toward that goal.

BILLY'S RESTAURANT CELEBRATES ITS 125TH ANNIVERSARY

Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, 125 years ago this March 13, the incomparable Billy's restaurant in New York City opened its doors for the first time. Billy's is known as "New York's oldest family-owned restaurant," but it is much more than that. It is an institution in New York, a regal old establishment that has catered to coal-yard workers, lawyers, politicians, actors and actresses, even a princess on occasion.

Billy's is a special place to my wife Elizabeth and me; we dined there often during our courtship, back when Billy's occupied a corner near 56th Street and First Avenue. Billy's has moved a few blocks south since then, but still has its original mahogany bar, gaslight fixtures, and those red-check tablecloths.

A fine article in the March 9, 1995, edition of "Our Town" details the history of Billy's restaurant, Mr. President, a history that mirrors a great deal of the history of New York. Billy's 125th anniversary celebration begins on Monday, and I simply wish to congratulate Joan Condron Borkowski, the third generation proprietor of this venerable old establishment.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the article from the March 9, 1995 edition of "Our Town" be printed in the RECORD, and I commend it to the attention of the Senate.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From Our Town, Mar. 9, 1995]

FAMILY RECIPE

(By Nelson Williams Jr.)

It's seven o'clock on a Monday night and Billy's is bustling. The bartenders are mixing martinis for businessmen flanked by briefcases at the bar, and waiters in red jackets and bow ties maneuver through tables toting plates of thick steaks and chops.

There's no music, just the convivial rumble of conversation coming from patrons in the dining rooms dotted with red checked tablecloths.

It could be 1895 or 1995—it just so happens it's the latter. Yet if restaurant founder Michael "Mickey" Condron walked through the swinging double doors up front this evening, he'd immediately recognize the place.

Believe it or not, Billy's hasn't changed much in more than a century. The gaslight saloon has moved twice—once, in 1880, from its initial location at First Avenue near 56th Street to the southeast corner of the same block; and 29 years ago, when its Sutton Place building came down. Now at 948 First Avenue, between 52nd and 53rd streets, Billy's is less than five blocks from its first location and still boasts its original, hand carved mahogany bar, gaslight fixtures, six-handled ale pump, and walk-in cooler.

This week, New York's oldest family owned restaurant turns 125 years old. Stop by from March 12-18, or anytime for that matter, and third-generation owner Joan Condron Borkowski will give you a hug and lead you past old photos of New York dating to 1860 on the way to a table. While seating you, she'll likely tell a tale or two about Billy's the East Side watering hole her great-grandfather founded in 1870.

Mickey and Bridget Condron were just over from Cork, Ireland, then and catered to the thirsts of coal-yard workers and drivers from the local breweries. They wouldn't serve women or mix drinks, but all the food you could put away was free as long as you kept emptying your glass. As was the custom at such Old World pubs, the floor was covered in sawdust to soak up the spilled suds, and buggies rolled right to the front door of the Upper East Side saloon.

"Fifty-sixth Street was the end of civilization" in those days, says Borkowski, 50, who recalls "dancing on the bar" when she was three years old.

In the beginning, before the turn of the century, the saloon had no name, but everyone called it "Mickey's," after the round-faced man behind the bar. After they'd been open a decade, Mickey got it in his head that a restaurant should be on a corner and talked the grocer at the end of the block into swapping shops. He brought his son, William, aboard in 1902.

With William came his wife, Clara, a squat mountain of a woman who stood just four-foot two yet strained the scales at 450 pounds. Routinely stationed at a tale in the center of the main dining room she was referred to simply as "Mrs. Billy."

During the First World War, the story goes, a general was waiting at the bar for a seat when Mrs. Billy sidled up to him and barked, "Hey, sergeant, your table's ready!" Perhaps because of her considerable girth—or because the military man knew he was outranked—the general didn't say a word while being relocated, "She didn't know what all the stripes meant," chuckles Borkowski.

William Jr. and his wife, Mildred, had joined the business by this time and when Prohibition was repealed in 1933, State liquor laws required that each drinking establishment be registered under a formal name.

Thus Billy's was born—and began to thrive, building upon its neighborhood, working-man core to include among its clientele some of New York's most notable businessmen, politicians, writers and celebrities. Even today, regulars include Henry Kissinger, Bill Blass and William F. Buckley Jr. Regardless of clout, Billy Jr. served everyone conversation and drinks from behind the bar while "playing the piano"—a euphemism he used for running the register.

After discouraging his college educated daughter from working at the restaurant—saying it was "no place for a woman"—he hired her as a waitress. "He didn't like juggling the tables and say I could do it," Borkowski says.

She learned grace under fire the day in the late '60s when a First Avenue ticker-tape parade for astronaut John Glenn resulted in an overflowing house—she was the sole waitress on duty. Glenn himself didn't dine in Billy's that day, but Borkowski remembers when Grace Kelly did after returning to the States for her father's funeral. "Everybody felt you should bow to her," recalls Borkowski, who took over full time for her late father in 1988.

When Princess Grace asked for a hamburger with grilled onions, her brother's jaw dropped in amazement. The former film star shrugged off his objection, insisting that "the Prince won't let me have one at Monaco, so I'll have it here!"

During regular visits to Billy's, Marilyn Monroe had a special table in the back. Once, when her mink stole fell to the floor, busboys and waiters jockeyed to replace it around her shoulders. "Don't worry about it," Borkowski recalls the actress giggling, "I've got seven more like this one at home."

Billy's itself made a cameo appearance in the blockbuster Robert Redford-Barbra Streisand movie, "The Way We Were," providing the setting for a lengthy scene that appeared in Alan Laurents' novel of the same name. "Most of it ended up on the editing-room floor," says Borkowski sadly, "All you see is a red checked tablecloth."

In a "Philadelphia Inquirer" article, actress Helen Hayes once called Billy's her favorite restaurant in the world, according to the owner. Still, it's the everyday folks who have made Billy's an East Side Institution.

"It's a time capsule," says regular Leo Yockin, who dines out six nights a week—at least one of those evenings at Billy's. "The only thing I've seen change in the last 10 years is that [the maitre d'] doesn't wear a red jacket anymore."

If the attire's slightly altered, the faces are the same. "The staff hasn't changed since I've been coming here," says one customer, "and I first ate here 20 years ago."

Hostess Hermey O'Sullivan has been greeting and seating people at Billy's for 39 years. Waiters Joe Donadie and Gus Smolich have been scribbling orders for 32 and 27 years, respectively. "The customers have kept me here," says Donadie, "It's almost like a private club."

The head broiler man, Ramon "R.C." Diaz, started as a dishwasher two decades ago before graduating to the kitchen's top spot. Night bartender Sal D'Ambrosio has been pouring drinks for 15 years.

"They're still calling me the new guy," says waiter Ivan Sladen, "and I've been here eight years."

The king of all Billy's career employees, though, has been Alex Dombrowski, who the current Mrs. Billy says was "like a brother to my father." After the war, during which Dombrowski was shot in the head and leg, Billy Jr. made good on a promise of providing his buddy with a job. Before his death in the 1980s, Dombrowski put in 44 years at the eatery, working his way up from hoisting the basement dumbwaiter to serving as manager.

"If I hire anybody as a waiter or waitress, they're not just technicians," says Borkowski, who lives with her mother, Mildred, and orders meals for them nightly from Billy's. "I look for heart along with technique. They have to really care about whether diners are having a good time."

That, by all accounts, is the key to Billy's longevity. "There are cheaper places in towns," explains longtime customer Alvin